

THE  
**ANIMAL KINGDOM,**

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO ITS ORGANIZATION,

SERVING AS A

FOUNDATION FOR THE  
**NATURAL HISTORY OF ANIMALS,**

AND AN

INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

BY

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WITH FIGURES DESIGNED AFTER NATURE:

THE

**CRUSTACEA, ARACHNIDES, & INSECTA,**

BY

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Translated from the latest French Edition.

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WITH

ADDITIONAL NOTES,

AND

ILLUSTRATED BY NEARLY 500 ADDITIONAL PLATES.

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IN FOUR VOLUMES.

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VOL. I.

MAMMALIA = BIRDS.

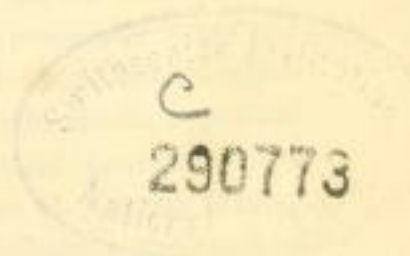
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AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1834.



or without being soldered together as a cannon bone. The composition of their tarsus is the same as in the Camel.

The bones of this genus have hitherto only been found in the gypsum quarries near Paris. We have already ascertained five species: one the size of a small Ass, with the low form and long tail of the Otter—*A. commune*, Cuv., to the internal edge of whose fore foot was affixed a small accessory toe: another of the size and light carriage of the Gazelle—*A. medium*: a third of the size, and about the proportions of the Hare, with two small accessory toes to the sides of the hind feet, &c. See Cuv. Rech. Oss. Fos. tom. III.

The ordinary Pachydermata which have not cloven feet, comprehend, in the first place, three genera, very similar to each other in their grinders, having seven upper ones on each side, with a square crown and various salient lines, and seven lower ones, the crown of which forms a double crescent, and the last of all a triple one; but their incisors vary.

### RHINOCEROS, *Lin.*

The species of this genus, in this particular, even vary among themselves. They are large animals; each foot is divided into three toes, and the bones of the nose, which are very thick, and moulded into a sort of arch, support a solid horn which adheres to the skin, and is composed of a fibrous and horny substance, resembling agglutinated hairs. They are naturally stupid and ferocious, frequent moist places, and feed on herbs and branches of trees. Their stomach is simple, intestines very long, and the cæcum extremely large.

*Rh. indicus*, Cuv.; Buff. XI. vii. (The Rhinoceros of India.) Has, in addition to its twenty-eight grinders, two strong incisors in each jaw, two other small ones between the lower, and two still smaller again outside of the upper ones. It has but one horn, and the skin is remarkable for the deep folds into which it is thrown behind and across the shoulders, and before and across the thighs. It inhabits the East Indies, and chiefly beyond the Ganges.

*Rh. javanus*, Cuv.; Fr. Cuv. Mammif. (The Rhinoceros of Java.) With the large incisors and single horn of the preceding, has not so many folds in the skin, though one of them on the neck is larger; but what is most remarkable, is, that the whole skin is covered with small compact angular tubercles. It has hitherto been found in Java only.

*Rh. sumatrensis*, Cuv.; Bell. Philos. Trans. 1793; F. Cuv. Mammif. (The Rhinoceros of Sumatra.) The same four great incisors as the preceding, but there are scarcely any folds of the skin, which moreover is hairy, it has a second horn behind the common one.

*Rh. africanus*, Cuv.; Buff. Supp. VI. vi. (The Rhinoceros of Africa.) Furnished with two horns, like the preceding; has no fold of the skin, nor any incisor teeth, its molars occupying nearly the whole length of the jaw. This deficiency of incisors might warrant its separation from its congeners.

There have been found under ground, in Siberia, and in different parts of Germany, the bones of a two-horned Rhinoceros, the cranium of which, besides being much more elongated than that of any living species, is also distinguished by a bony vertical partition that supported the bones of the nose. It is a lost species; and a nearly entire body, which was taken from the ice on the banks of the Vilhovi in Siberia, showed that it was covered with tolerably thick hair. It is possible then that its habitat was to the north, like that of the fossil Elephant.

In Tuscany, and in Lombardy, there have been disinterred, still more recently, other Rhinoceros bones, which seem to approximate much nearer to that of Africa.

Some have been found in Germany with incisors like the Asiatic species; and lastly, some of their bones have been discovered in France, which announce a size hardly superior to that of the Hog. (a)

### HYRAX, *Hermann.*

The Damans, as they are termed, have long been placed among the Rodentia, on account of their very small size; if, however, we examine them closely, we shall find, with the exception of the horn, they are Rhinoceroses in miniature, at least they have exactly similar molars; but their upper jaw is furnished with two strong incisors curved downwards, and at an early age with two very small canines; the lower one has four incisors, but no canines. All of them having a sort of very small hoof, thin and rounded, with the exception of the inner toe of the hind foot, which is armed with a hooked and crooked nail. The muzzle and the ears are short; they are covered with hair, and have a tubercle in lieu of a tail. Their stomach is divided into two sacs, and besides a large cæcum and several dilations of the colon, there are two appendages about the middle of the latter analogous to the two cæca of birds.

There is one species known which is as large as a Rabbit, of a greyish colour, and tolerably common among the rocks of all Africa, where it frequently becomes the victim of birds of prey, and which also appears to inhabit some parts of Asia; at least we cannot perceive any certain difference between the *Hyrax capensis* and the *H. syriacus*, Buff. Supp. VI. xlii, xliii, and VII. lxxix.\* The

### PALEOTHERIUM, *Cuv.,*

Is also a lost genus, with the same grinders as the two preceding, six incisors, and two canines in each jaw, like the Tapirs, and three visible toes

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(\* I have strong doubts of the authenticity of the *Hyrax hudsonius*, Bewick 407, and Schreb. CCXL. c. It has only been seen in a Museum.

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§§ (a) The teeth of the fossil Rhinoceros have been found in England, and Dr. Buckland gives a section of one in his *Relig. Diluv.*, which was taken out of Kirkdale cave. All these remains belong to diluvial deposits, or to those changes which were effected by the deluge. It is remarkable that the circumstances under which the bones of the Rhinoceros are found, serve to justify the conclusion, that these animals lived in troops with the Elephant.—ENG. ED.